HUNDRED FLOWERS

Minneapolis

COMMUNITY NEWS & INFO.

25 ¢

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Let a hundred flowers blossom, Let a hundred schools of thought contend

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SHORTS

ALL COPS MUST SMELL NICE

CHICAGO (BOWNC) -- The Police Department's new training bulletin told Chicago policeman Monday they must have a "body and breath free from odors" and pointed out a "big mouth does not indicate a big brain" The plain-spoken lesson in etiquette said Chicago lawmen must not spit, chew tobacco in public, back-slap, finger-point, shoulder-lean, engage in constant handshakes or lean "in a loafing position." Nor are they to use nicknames such as Bud, Chum, fellow or Lady.

MADISON AVE. AND THE MILITARY

WASHINGTON (BOWNC) -- The air force spent more than half a million dollars last year taking various civic leaders to bases around the country for briefings and fire power demonstrations, according to Rep. Henry S. Reuss, $-2isc. Reuss released an audit from the general accounting office which detailed some of the tours, adding "This kind of costly Madison Avenue salesmanship has no place in the kind of lean, hard, military program we need in a time of s caring budget deficits."

HE STOLE MY PANTS

BATON ROUGE, LA. (BOWNC) --Two armed robbers stole the pants off about 100 men at the annual Catholic High School men's supper Sunday. The robbers, wielding a shotgun and a rifle, walked into the school shortly after midnight and ordered every man in in the place to drop his pants. They fled with the men's money and their pants.

Only 12 of the victims were willing to file complaints with police. Others went home before the officers arrived. And still others were too ashamed to become involved by filing complaints. The 12 who filed complaints said they were robbed of a total of $5,952.

HORSE FREAKS OUT

ATLANTA (BOWNC) -- The Atlanta Police Department began its mounted patrol in Piedmont Park, a haven for "pot-smoking hippies", Friday with a horse doped up with tranquilizers. The horse was "Big Boy", and he needed the drugs because he got skittish about having new shoes on. He and his rider, Patrolman Gene Marshall, will be part of a new 17-man detail aimed at keeping down violence in the park.

NEVER ON SUNDAY

HOUSTON (BOWNC) -- A sculpture of an oversized brassiere was discovered missing from a modern art museum Sunday. The sculpture was that of a size 40--C, 12 times larger than an actual bra. The bra was taken from the construction site of the Contemporary Arts Museum, where it was hung from a cable by huge wooden clothespins.

THE ADVENTURES OF FAT FREDDY'S CAT
COPYRIGHT © 1971 BY GILBERT SHELTON
C'MON, KITTY, WE'RE GOING FOR A RIDE IN THE CAR!
OH SHIT!
LOCKED IN A CAR WITH ONE OF THOSE INCOMPETENT HUMANS IN CONTROL! ARRRGGGGH !!
LET ME OUT! I'M GONNA BE CARSICK!
POOR PUSSYCAT! HE'S SCARED!
I'LL HOLD HIM IN MY LAP!
NO! NO! NO!
URP!
NOT SCARED, STUPID! SICK!

BIG DEAL

Yup, it really is a BIG DEAL. You make $12.50 by selling 100 papers. And besides that, you make 12 cents and half a penny on each paper, no matter how many papers you take. So just stop in at 529 Cedar Ave. S. in the upstairs part of the Liberty House and pick them up. But please don't rip them off cuz we're already in debt. See you in the streets.

THANX TO EVERYONE FOR THEIR HELP

The things we need as of today are, typewriters (electric pleez), cars (as many as you can spare), love, lots more staff, ESPECIALLY REPORTERS, rapidographs, donations, chairs (preferrably straight back), any kind of office supplies, a file cabinet or three, and just about anything else.

If you need papers fronted to you or just want to call us people here, call 333--3717 or 333--8471

Meetings held every Sat. at 5PM for (yum) dinner. Bring a jug of wine or something just as good and help us figure out how to make another paper happen. Meetings are also held on Mon. at 1PM. See you there. YIPPIE

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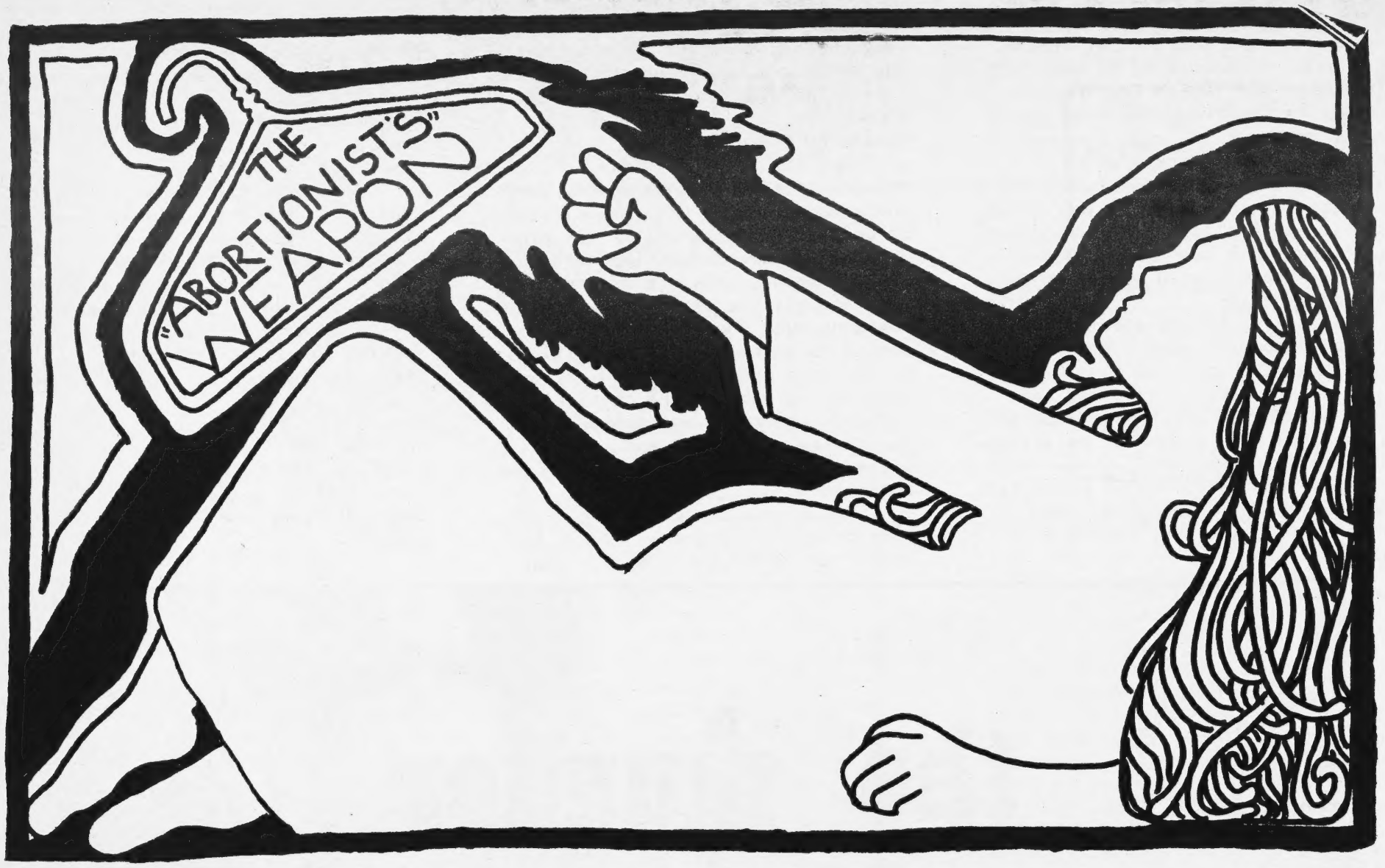


WOMEN'S COUNSELING SERVICE

The Women's Counseling Service (WCS) opened its office in April of 1970. How it got started: a women's collective had been meeting for several months. Most of the women who were in this group had been active in the movement. They wanted to get together with other women and after meeting for some time decided to start a women's counseling and referral service.

Before opening an office the women spent some months reading about abortion, birth control, sexuality, adoption--things they expected to need to know. They discussed with each other the things they were learning. Some research was done on agencies and services that existed in the Twin Cities area. They found out, for example, where women could get birth control without a hassle and with good medical care. They also found doctors who would do abortion after-care (a pelvic examination) as a necessary and routine medical service--in other words without laying any guilt trips or paternalistic lectures on the woman.

Money was a necessary prerequisite to opening an office. The women wrote up a proposal (actually there were two: the militant proposal and the milquetoast proposal) and went to church groups, health groups, any group that had money and might be willing to fund the project.

There was a training session for prospective counselors shortly before opening day. Professionals came to talk about birth control and venereal disease. Some of the women talked about things they had researched--about abortion and about counseling. The whole group discussed their own experiences as women, with unwanted pregnancies and lousy medical care. They talked about their first sexual experiences-and much more, for a full week-end.

Abortion counseling and referral was a whole different thing when the WCS opened. There was no state with legalized abortions. We did find medically safe abortions performed by doctors willing to stick their necks out at considerable profit (and perhaps also to help women). But those abortions were expensive and the aura of illegality made them a sometimes scary experience.

It was a relief when New York repealed their abortion laws in July, 1970. Soon we were able to find safe, legal, relatively inexpensive abortions for women. And gradually the prices went down as the competition grew stiffer.

Abortion, like any other profit-making enterprise in this country, is subject to the laws of supply and demand. However those in a position to make money (mostly doctors) are not going to let the price fall below a certain minimum level --allowing ample profits for all concerned. It's bad enough that a woman from Minnesota has to pay $100-$150 to travel out-of-state for a simple medical procedure. It reaches the ludicrous when she also has to pay a doctor $75-$100 for at most 15 minutes of his time, not to mention the clinic's fee.

We learned a lot since April 1970. The difficulty of trying to obtain good medical care in this country was driven home time and again--especially for women with no money. There is a health establishment. Hospitals <u>are</u> profit-making businesses. Women, when faced with a medical crisis, are forced to entrust their bodies to the all-knowing almost always male, doctor or hospital board who lightly pass on decisions which affect the very course of her life--and who seldom deign to even explain to her what they're doing and why. She won't understand. Besides it will only upset her.

Lately, discussions of where the WCS should to have reflected our lessons about the health establishment. We've talked about starting a women's clinic. That's still a possiblity but it's been pushed further into the future. In the meantime we're beginning to work with existing free clinics, helping them develop their services to women.

We are starting to confront existing health services with the shit care they give women. We're conducting classes for women about their bodies, how they function, how to keep them healthy. We'd like to cover women's general health care, not just dealing with reproduction and sexuality.

Any women interested in working with us are welcome to come by. We always need counselors. Our office will be moving November 1 to 621 West Lake. We will be needing help with cleaning and moving. Right now we're at 808 East Franklin, 333-5479 or 339-3335. Our hours are Mon. and Tues. noon to 9pm; Wed. and Thurs. noon to 6 pm.

By some sisters from WCS

It has been almost twenty-two months since 14 Chicago police staged a predawn raid on Illinois Black Panther Party headquarters where Fred Hampton and eight other Panthers slept. The squad of Chicago police shot and killed Fred Hampton, the party's chairman, and Mark Clark a party member. The cops contend that Hampton and Clark died in a bloody shoot-out which was supposedly instigated by the Panthers (according to police authorities). The Panthers insist they were murdered in their beds in a premeditated act of political assassination.

The investigating special grand-jury has become so bogged down in Chicago's machine politics that many people detect a whitewash, and many Blacks and Whites alike have come to see the case as a symbol of establishmentarian repression.

Fred Hampton virtually predicted he would die at the hands of Cook County State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan.

missed for lack of evidence and then another grand jury was convened.

Through all this it hasn't been easy for the public to find out the facts. The cops have tampered with the evidence; hokey, untrue stories explaining what happened have been planted on television and in the papers by the officials.

But now it is possible to pick out the facts through a documentary movie made by Mike Gray Associates of Chicago. Mike Gray, in his provocative documentary, "The Murder of Fred Hampton", presents a compelling case against the state. The movie contains much footage of Fred Hampton, a re-enactment of the killings by the cops who did it, and extensive photography of the physical evidence before it was messed over by the law enforcers, and several statements by people who were in the apartment.

Mike Gray juxtaposes the testimony of State's Attorney Edward Hanrahan, who ordered the raid. What

area. The mattress was just goin'. You could feel the bullets goin' into it. I just knew we'd be dead, everybody in there. When he looked up--he just looked up--he didn't say a word and he didn't move 'cept for movin' his head up. He laid his head back down--to the side like that. He never said a word and he never got up off the bed."

"The pigs kept on shootin' so I kept hollering out. Finally they stopped. They pushed me and the other brother by the kitchen door and told us to face the wall. I heard a pig say, 'He's barely alive, he'll barely make it.' I assumed they were talking about Chairman Fred. So then they started shootin' again. I heard a sister scream. They stopped shootin'. The pigs said 'He's good and dead now.' The pigs run around laughing, they were really happy you know, talkin' about Chairman Fred is dead. I never saw Chairman Fred again."

The movie, "The Murder of Fred

"We follow the things that relate to as right here in Amerika. You have a beautiful example in Hanrahan and other people that wipe out the young people. What I'm mentioning are things you need to bring about a state of genocide: stop the communications, stop any type of freedom of speech. All these things are fascism. So with me I don't look for any justice in this system, in the courts, or nowhere else until the people start feeling this shit themselves."

With the killings, there began a train of serio-comic judicial ev-events. A coroner's jury declared the killings justifiable; the seven surviving Panthers were indicted by a grand jury for attempted murder; a federal grand jury investigated, indicted no one but then issued a report suggesting that Hanrahan's men had assassinated the two, and the Chicago Police Department had tried to destroy the evidence of the alleged crime; next, the seven indicted Panthers had their cases dis-

is shown in the film makes those who question the official version of the shooting even more doubtful. The cops often contradict the arogant and angrily uncooperative Hanrahan. Eyewitness accounts and film of the apartment interiors make liars of them both. We hear one cop explain how he carefully "walked" his machine gun over a wall to avoid hitting anyone in the bedroom behind--but in fact the film shows a straight line of bullet holes into the bedroom. Deborah Johnson, who had been asleep near Hampton, describes what happened.

"Someone came into the room... started shakin' the chairman. Said "Chairman, Chairman, Chairman, wake up. The pigs are vampin'.' Still half asleep I looked up and saw bullets comin' from it looked like the front of the apartment--from the kitchen area. The pigs were just shootin'. And about this time I jumped on top of the Chairman. He looked up--looked like all the pigs just converged at the entrance way to the bedroom area, the back bedroom

Hampton" will be shown in the Minneapolis area on Thursday, October 21, in Nicholson Hall Auditorium at 3:15 in the afternoon; on Friday, October 22, in the Museum of Natural History Auditorium at 3:15; and Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings at 7:30 and 9:30 in the Mayo Memorial Auditorium.

Before Fred Hampton died, he spoke certain words that are on the soundtrack of the film:

"Like we always said, if you're asked to make a commitment at the age of 20 and you say, I don't want to make a commitment only because of the simple reason that I'm too young to die, I want to live a little bit longer. What you did is, you're dead already."

"I believe that I'm going to do my job, and I believe that I was born not to die in a car wreck; I don't believe I'm going to die slipping on a piece of ice; I don't believe I'm going to die of lung cancer. I believe that I'm going to be able to die doing the things I was born for. I believe I'm going to be able to die high off the people."

Fall Offensive

SET THE DATE BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE
October 25-29
An urgent call to act and confer on a Nixon eviction and on election year strategy.

Monday, Oct. 25th
PEOPLE'S ARMISTICE DAY

Public ceremony to accept the Vietnamese 7 point Peace Proposal on behalf of the American people. Beginning the National Canvas for pledges to support candidates who themselves accept the 7 points. Effort is under way to have Madame Nguyen Thi Binh address the assembly by transcontinental phone. Noon at Sylva Theater.

Tuesday, Oct. 26th
ATTICA MEMORIAL SERVICE

A national service of remmberance of those whose lives were taken by the state in Attica on Sept. 13, 1971, as well as others who have been killed or languish in Amerika's prisons. This day is another signal of our determination to Free All Political Prisoners. Any attempt to prevent this service will mean massive nonviolent civil disobedience. A continued presence at the White House will be maintained throughout the week. 11:00 AM--White House.

Wednesday, Oct. 27th
FREEZE NIXON, NOT WAGES

Massive, militant demonstration against the Family Annihilation Plan (FAP) will follow morning rallies and lobbying at the Departments of Labor and Commerce. We demand a guaranteed annual income of $6,500 for a family of four. 11:00 AM--Labor and Commerce Depts.

Thursday, Oct. 28th
STOP GENOCIDE

Following marches of "international brigades" representing liberation movements throughout the world, a demonstration will confront the State Dept. on the effect of US policy in shaping the fascist, militarist government of West Pakistan that now seems bent on destroying with continuing US military aid the people of East Bengul. Noon--State Dept.

Friday, Oct. 29th
EVICT NIXON

Massive civil disobedience at the Executive Mansion signaling the first phase of a campaign to evict Nixon from all positions of authority and power in the US. NIXON IS THROUGH IN '72. 8:00 AM--White House

STRATEGY CONFERENCE TOWARD AN ELECTION YEAR CAMPAIGN

Each evening in churches, universities, and probably jails, initial planning sessions on how the Movement for Peace and Justice should relate to the 1972 state and national elections. Workshops on primaries, Republican national convention, resistance in electoral politics, etc.

NOVEMBER 6

Regional demonstrations in key cities throughout the country.....
SET THE DATE IN '71.

Demonstration

The People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, a national "organization of organizations" who've come together just recently on the local level, held a moving demonstration on October 13, Moratorium Day in St. Paul. The People's Coalition represents the multi-issue wing of the peace movement, beleiving that the issues of racism, poverty, and repression are too intertwined with the war to be dealt with separately.

About 50 people marched, picketed, and lobbied at four different targets - Federal building, City jail, Welfare Commission and State Capitol. Throughout the activities, people picked up on the demo as they wound through St. Paul toward the designated targets and the number of participants had doubled at the Capital--the final target. Specifically, the demands were an end to the war and the wage freeze, free all political prisoners and prison reform, rejection of Nixon's "Family Annihilation Plan" with instead a $6500 a year guaranteed annual income, and restoration of school lunch money. At each target, a representative spokesperson related a "bill of particulars" for a redress of grieviances.

At the State Capital, a rally was held and representatives from the various groups in the People's Coalition spoke. Sally Buckley of Clergy and Laymen Concerned layed out the purpose of confrontating legislators with national issues. Damu Imara, a coordinator of the People's Coalition, spoke of the necessity to line up the issues and the role of Pentagon Papers in raising the political consciousness of the American people. Rita Crabtree spoke for Minnesota Connections, and Mrs. Cotton for Nat'l Welfare Rights Organization.

After the speeches, delegates from Minnesota Connections, Free Angela DavisPeople'sCoalition for Peace and Justice, and Welfare Rights Organization presented several legislators with demands for changes in the state as well as changes in the Nation. The demands, as mentioned previously were discussed at length with the politicians who tried to give us a political line but we would not accept such bullshit. Finally, a couple of the legislators "broke the ice" and we were able to communicate on a one-to-one basis instead of you(society) and me (revolutionary). We mainly stated that we didn't want anymore bullshit and that we wanted the demands of the March met.

DEAR HUNDRED FLOWERS,

I feel the last centerfold which portrayed an unknown police officer's face as the object of a practice target (or what could have been the view through a telescopic rifle sight) had a negative and alienating effect on your readership, as it did on me.

(By talking with someone who designed the graphic i found out it was intended to clearly be identifiable as a dart board game, but in the pressure and time shortage of layout it never turned out. I would like to trace my feelings and reaction to the way in which the centerfold appeared in the paper since I am sure it was shared by more than the few people I talked to about it.)

Using an anonymous cop as the object of a target without explaining who or why the cop was used (captain of Tac Squad: Tac Squad brutality) generates a direct negative effect on our (Amerikan youth) political development. Leaving so much to remain unclear (and digging it, or not recognizing this as a fault) lets us wallow in the self satisfaction that "a pig is a pig..." without sharpening our awareness of WHO they are, WHAT they are doing, how much POWER they have, etc.

It can be said that "a pig is a pig" and that there certainly have been enough "offings" by police gangs, and that the murder of George Jackson, the Attica prisoners (and guards), Fred Hampton, Mark Salazar were simply that: cold-blooded murders. And while we--along with our oppressed sisters and brothers in prisons, exiled, and underground would certainly not grieve at the death of our oppressors I feel the centerfold in the last Flowers was dehumanizing since none of this was brought to mind by the graphic, or through comment.

All it said was "off the pig", and I don't think it is true that just by saying that you force people to think or deal with anything. It only serves to re-enforce a stereotype- dehumanizing and alienating stereotype--of us. The mass media mystifies our efforts and our words to make them ineffective. If we continue using old concepts we become ineffective. Can you dig that?

In love
your brother
--woren

P.S. Assuming that people should understand, or know the unclear implications of a graphic (or article for that matter), and if they don't understand: "that's cool" is a fast way to isolate (if not alienate yourself) from those who need and want to be educated. When it comes down to who that is its you and me, right?

ATTICA

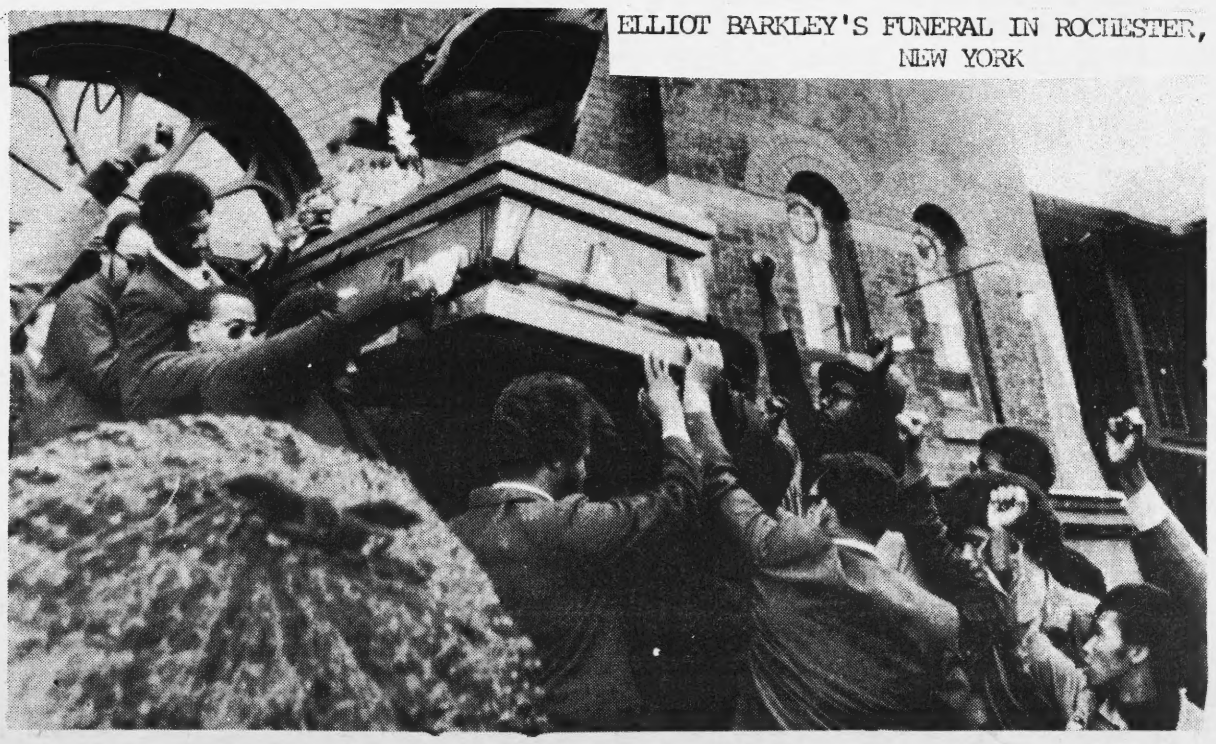
TESTIMONY BEFORE JUDGE CURTIN

The Legal Aid Society, the National Lawyers Guild, and the American Civil Liberties Union, which represent the prisoners, made a motion for an injunction to prohibit interrogations, harassment, beatings of prisoners, and destruction of personal belongings by prison guards, officials, and investigators from the Attorney General's office. The hearings took place before Judge John Curtin on Sept. 30 and Oct. 4.

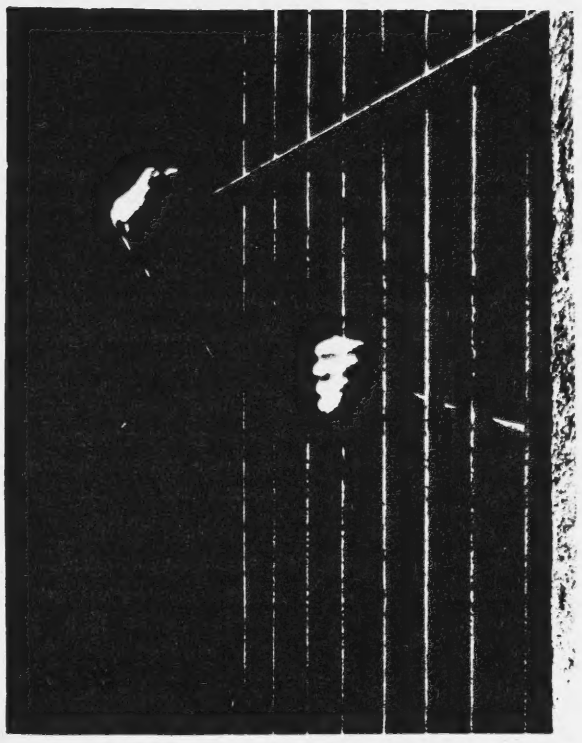
"The interrogator took a gun out of his holster and put it right up to my son's face. You know, this thing could go off accidentally..." related an inmates mother, Mrs. Dorothy Zamphel. Her son, Wayne Trimmel, told the interrogator, "You can' can't frighten me; all the fear has been beaten out of me. Anything you can do now won't frighten me."

Charles Colvin testified on Oct. 4, that after the revolt ended he was beaten and threatened by a trooper who put a rifle to his head and said, "You're gonna die nigger, you're gonna die." He was then questioned by state investigators and told to sign 10 or 12 papers or he would be killed. He signed. A few days later he was charged with possessing a guard's billyclub. Prison officials immediatley found him guilty and sentneced him to 6 more months in jail. He was to be paroled on Oct. 6. Assistant State Attorney General David Richman replied that the charge had been dropped, but failed to mention Colvin's parole status.

continued on page 13



ELLIOT BARKLEY'S FUNERAL IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



TWO MURDERED AFTER TAKEOVER

At least two of the 32 inmates who were killed during the retaking of Attica were murdered sometime after the prison was secured by police, state troopers, and National Guardsmen.

The mother of an Attica inmate said her son told her that state troopers had killed a wounded prisoner named L.D. who was lying face down in the prison courtyard. L.D. was the nickname of Elliot James Barkley a 21 year old inmate who said during the rebellion, "We are men. We are not beasts and we do not intend to be beaten or driven as such."

The mother, who does not want her name used because she fears for her son's life, said that she talked to her son on Wednesday, September 29--the first day relatives were allowed to go into the prison to visit. "My son said L.D. was lying on his stomach and was wounded. He said the state troopers came up and shot him in the back with a shotgun."

"I didn't know who L.D. was," she said. "I just repeated what my son told me. He said, 'You tell the truth truth, Ma.'"

"He said that the state troopers shot everywhere at everbody...everybody--they just shot and shot and shot."

Assemblyman Arthur Eve from Buffalo, a former member of the negotiating committee said that L.D. was alive an hour and a half after the assault.

Eve said he was led on a tour of the prison by Deputy of Commissioner of Corrections Walter Dunbar along with Rep. Herman Badillo and State Senator Robert Garcia. "I looked down and saw...the inmate we knew (from the negotiations) as L.D.," Eve said. "I said to Bobby Garcia, 'Look Bobby, there's L.D.'"

"I remember he was the one with the wire-rimmed glasses who read off the demands for complete amnesty and free passage to a non-imperialist country."

Eve then asked Dunbar why Barkley and three other men--all lying face down in the dirt--were still fully clothed while the other inmates he saw were stripped naked.

"These are men that we saw commit murder," Dunbar replied. Dunbar told Eve that they were all alive.

The Prison Solidarity Committee has released a letter signed by the Attica Liberation Faction (the group which drew up the prisoner manifesto last June) which asserts that another inmate, Thomas Hicks, "was alive one hour after the take over--I know I saw him. I still heard shots that afternoon."

Thomas Hicks was supposed to have been buried in Brooklyn on Saturday, September 25, with 5 other inmates. Just before the funeral it was discovered that it wasn't Thomas Hicks in the coffin and in fact two of the other coffins didn't have the right inmates in them either. Three of the six were not buried.

Winterize yer car

There are two major steps in winterizing your car.

First, the myths surrounding the automobile's maintenance and repair must be faced and eliminated.

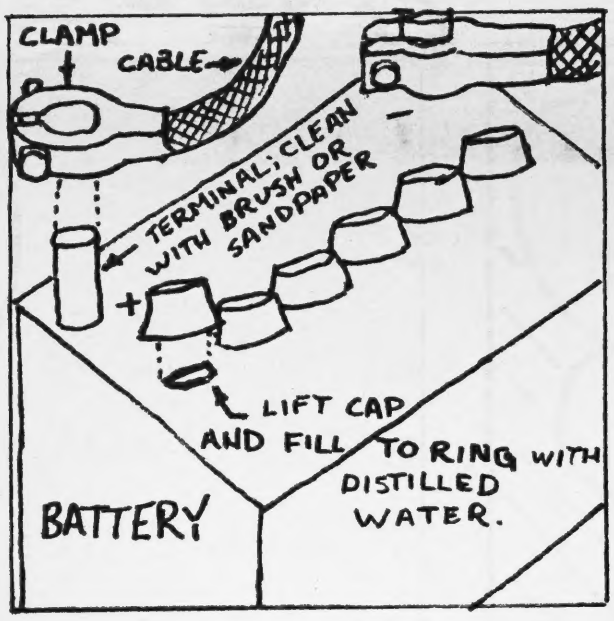
We must learn that the automobile is aninefficientmeans of transportation which supports waste of all kinds labor, sound, speed, space, air, fuel, steel, rubber, glass, concrete, neighborhoods, and on and on. We should use it accordingly.

Almost anyone can do their own work on their car if they decide to take the time. As we learn to fix an automobile we destroy the myths surrounding machines and the need for specialists for every kind of machine maintenance and repair.

Second, know and regularly attend to the parts of a car that are necessary for good starting, good performance and safety

A car needs fuel regularly to operate.

When you get gas, check the following systems and parts of your car.



1. The Battery.

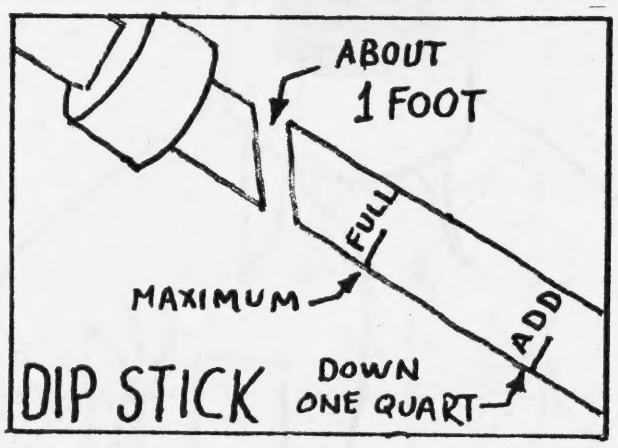
Look for external damage such as a crack in the case, loose battery cables, loose battery posts, corrosion around the posts

Inside the battery make sure the electrolyte (sulfuric acid and water) is filled to the top of the inside of the case. (If there is corrosion, you can remove it with baking soda and water or other stuff like Coke.) Low electrolyte level oxidizes the lead plates and weakens the battery. Once every three months or so check your battery with an hydrometer. The hydrometer will measure the specffic gravity which will indicate the strength of the electrolyte solution. If the reading is low (below 1250) you recharge the battery. You may recharge your battery FREE at our garage

The battery should be tightly secured to the engine compartment. Many batteries fail early because of bouncing around.

2. Check Oil.

Oil level should be up to the full level on the dipstick. Keep oil in the



trunk so that you can add oil yourself. You get ripped off at stations when you buy oil for 75¢ a quart.

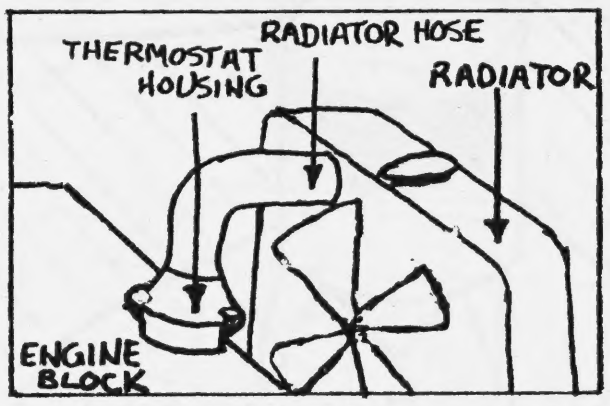
In the winter you should use a low viscosity (easy flowing) oil such as "5-20", which means if it is extremely cold your oil won't run like honey, but more like a light syrup.

In the summer use "10-30", a bit heavier and withstands heat better.

A heavy oil in the winter makes it hard to turn your engine over and to lubricate your parts efficiently. An internal combustion engine needs good lubrication of moving metal parts which contact other metal parts. If no film of oil is between moving parts then the parts either wear beyond limits or weld together.

Change oil once every 1500 miles, and change oil filter (or clean oil screen in VW), once every two or three oil changes.

A well lubricated engine will last much longer than a neglected engine. Changing oil is much easier and cheaper than changing engines.



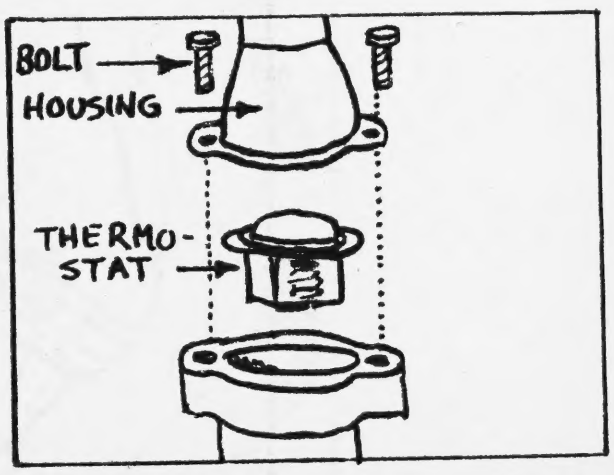
3. Check Cooling System.

Take off radiator cap (slowly if the engine is hot) and check water level. Keep the water level ½ inch below the top of inside of radiator. In the winter you should keep the radiator safe from freezing to -40 degrees. A half water-half antifreeze mixture is sufficient. Usually about 2 gallons of antifreeze is enough depending on the size of the cooling system capacity. To drain the radiator open the drain spout at the bottom of the radiator just below the fan.

If water freezes in your engine, the result will probably be a cracked block--a very expensive and avoidable mistake.

Check hoses for cracks, holes, and leaks. Check the fan belt for wear and looseness.

Replace the summer thermostat with a winter thermostat. The thermostat is located on the engine underneath the top radiator hose connection. Two bolts hold down it's housing. A winter thermostat keeps water from the radiator circulating through the engine until the water temperature reaches approximately 180 degrees. This gives



the engine a chance to warm up quickly Thermostats cost between $1.50 and $3 .50 wholesale. Keep your summer thermostat. Don't throw it away.

Antifreeze is expensive. We pay almost $1.25 per gallon for good antifreeze.

4. Check Ignition System.

The ignition system is what makes your spark plugs fire and ignite the air-fuel mixture in the combustion chamber. Keep the coil, the distributor cap, the spark plug wires clean and dry.

Get a tune-up before winter and after winter. A tune-up gets the ignition system operating at peak efficiency, a necessity in extremely cold weather.

You can learn to do your own tune-ups if you can do it once or twice with an experienced person first.

Tune-ups are expensive. Regular prices range from $35.00 to $70.00. We charge $3.00 plus cost of parts, which means a total price of $10 to $15.

Before winter is really upon us, you should check your brakes. Make sure you have a hard pedal. Mushy brakes on a slippery surface are extremely dangerous. You can easily lea learn to do your own brake jobs if you do the first one with an experienced person.

Check your heater. If it doesn't work properly, fix it now, while you still can function without it.

We will discuss a lot of the systems more simply and in more detail in our series on learning to care for your own car and other machines that are part of our lives.

When we finally eliminate the automobile, the skills and practice of maintenance and repair can be used on other comparable machines and problems Learning to fix machines is never useless knowledge.

FREEDOM HOUSE GARAGE
425 W. Broadway 521-5217

MAKING THIS COUNTRY WORK IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS. IT MEANS PITCHING IN TO GET THE JOB DONE.

POP

BUT PITCHING IN ISN'T ENOUGH. YOU NEED THE KNOW-HOW AND THE SKILLS...

F-F-F-F-F

... AND THE ORGANIZATION TO APPLY THEM WHERE THEY'LL DO THE MOST GOOD.

F-F-F-F

IT ISN'T ALWAYS FUN BUT IT'S WORTH THE EFFORT.

F-F-F-F

SO MAKE SURE YOU HAVE THE SKILLS TO DO YOUR BIT.

F-F-F-T

AND DON'T FORGET TO SMASH THE STATE

PEOPLE'S CO-OP

GK

Mr. Natchural sez:
Thanks to the Minn. Daily for the lift and keep on truckin'.

When parents send their kids away to college they admonish them about the prevalence of marijuana (spelled pot) and heroin addiction on our campuses. Yet there is one addictive substance parents invariably fail to warn their children about—record albums.

My parents didn't have to caution me about records; I was too shrewd. I was leery of the record racket. I knew that if I bought one album, I couldn't wait to buy the next and the next after that. Bent on resistance and having inherited my father's frugality, I couldn't see spending $4 for an album. What a rip off! The record couldn't be worth more than a half a buck. I had to find out what was involved in the marketing of a record album.

(Oh yes, my resistance dwindled and I eventually became hooked, too, but to the methadone of the record industry—stereo tapes—to the habit of 75 albums a year. I am dependent on my friends' addiction to albums so I can tape them.)

Few will dispute that record albums are not cheap. Whether you buy albums at a record shop, a head shop, a department store or even at a gas station, you shell out between $3 and $7 for an album. Most record album addicts, however, don't know why an album costs $3.88 at one store and $5.39 at the next. Nor do they know who is pocketing that money and why.

To understand where the money goes and why, it behooves you to have a cursory knowledge of record album distribution to retail outlets. Retail stores can receive albums by three routes—directly from the manufacturer, from a distributor or from a rackjobber (more about him later).

Most popular albums today list for either $4.98 or $5.98. Those prices are unrealistic because most retail shops charge considerably less than the list price. "Probably the only place that sells albums at the manufacturer's list price is in some small farm town where there is only one record store," says the local Warner Brothers-Reprise salesman Al Abrams.

The manufacturer sells a $4.98 list album to a distributor (or retailer if the manufacturer handles his own distribution) for between $2 and $2.40. The manufacturer's profit margin usually ranges between 75 cents and $1 after he has recovered his original investment (which on the average occurs after 75,000 sales) or advance which he pays the artist as part of the recording contract.

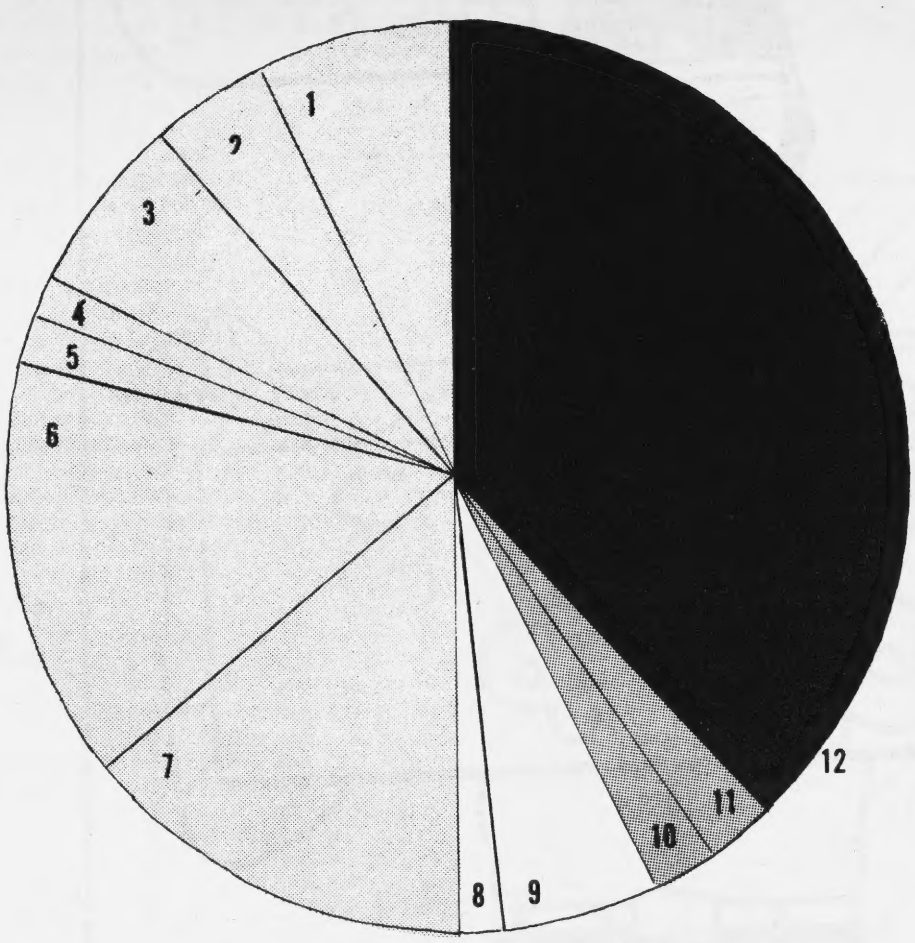
The record company's cost for a $4.98 list album breaks down as follows (see pie graph): 30 to 38 cents to press the album and produce the jacket; 2 cents per song for publishing royalties (1 cent to the songwriter and the other penny to his publisher); about 5 cents in shipping costs; 1.5 percent or about 6 cents to the American Federation of Musicians; 31 cents or 7 percent of the list price minus the packaging costs of about 50 cents (about $4.45 on a $4.98 list) to the artist (Some artists command higher royalty percentages and others work on percentage of total retail sales.) or 14 percent of the wholesale price to the distributors to the artist; and a flexible almost intangible cost labeled promotion. Hence it costs a record company between $1.50 and $1.70 to make an album depending on how you cut the pie or in other words it is contingent on the artist royalty agreement and promotional investments.

Some record companies such as Columbia and the Kinney group (Warner Brothers-Reprise, Atlantic and Elektra) handle their own promotion and sell albums directly to retail stores for between $2 and $2.40. We will use $2.40 as our standard although these companies operate with bonuses as they call them, or kickbacks as the Oblivion Record folks view them, for stores when they sell their quota.

Other record companies sell the albums for between $2 and $2.40 to distributors such as Heilicher Brothers in Golden Valley. "It is the distributor's function to promote the product, get it exposed and go out and sell it," explains Ira Heilicher, buyer for Heilicher Brothers.

The distributor, in turn, sells the albums either directly to retail stores or to a rackjobber for between $2.65 and $2.85. Heilicher says it costs distributors 5 to 8 cents to handle and ship an album and 20 cents to bill it.

A rackjobber carries about 5,000 or 6,000 album titles. Some stores such as Dayton's, Donaldson's, Target, Musicland and many of the head shops buy their albums from a rackjobber rather than having to deal with several distributors and manufacturers to get the desired albums from various labels. These outlets buy from just this one source rackjobber who has a computer control system with inventory tickets and a one for one



Average costs on a $4.98 list album

1) .30 pressing and jacket
2) .20 publisher royalties
3) .31 artist royalties
4) .05 shipping
5) .06 American Federation of Musicians
6) .75 promotion
7) .75 profit for manufacturer
8) .08 handling by distrubutor
9) .25 profit for distributor
10) .11 handling by rackjobber
11) .15 profit for rackjobber
12) .30-$2.50 profit for retailer

Record Prices

or, how to pay $4.98 for half a buck's worth of vinyl

replacement set-up. A rackjobber usually has an experienced buyer and merchandise people who will assist a retail store such as Target which has about 20 stores in the Midwest and doesn't want to have 20 buyers.

It costs a rackjobber about 11 cents to handle and ship an album. The price is higher than other shipping and handling costs because of the computer system. The rackjobber sells albums for between $2.85 and $3.50. Rackjobbers purchase albums from manufacturers which handle their own distribution as well as from distributors. He pays about $2.35 for a $4.98 list album from a manufacturer compared to $2.40 that the store must pay because the record companies want the rackjobber to make some money, Heilicher says. (J. L. Marsh, a local rackjobber, and Heilicher Brothers are both divisions of Pickwick International.) A manufacturer will not sell albums to a store that it knows is handled by a rackjobber, he said.

Thus the record stores where most of us buy albums pay between $2.40 and $3.50 for an album depending on the list price. The **Arts & Entertainment** section recently surveyed Twin Cities retail outlets on their prices of two $5.98 list albums: John Sebastian's **The Four of Us** (distributed by the record company) and **Who's Next** (distributed by a distributor). The survey (see chart) showed patent disparity in prices.

"We want to be cheaper than everyone else," explains Gustav Olson, an employee of Positively 4th Street, a local head shop. "We have low overhead. I make only $2 an hour and the owner works six hours a day." He said the store buys its albums from either Select-O-Rax, an Eden Prairie rackjobber, or Heilicher's. Positively 4th Street pays $3.15 for a $5.98 list album which they sell for $3.98.

Musicland sells $5.98 list albums for $5.39. "Musicland (yet another division of Pickwick International) charges more to make a profit," Heilicher admits. "So do Dayton's and Target. The head shops are trying to make livings but their living expenses aren't quite what Donald Dayton's is. Head shops don't have to account to their stockholders as Dayton's does."

Heilicher also attributes the higher prices to higher overhead. But he points out the convenience offered by Dayton's, Target et al. "I don't see the head shops accepting charge plates. And it is more convenient for the kid from St. Louis Park to go to Dayton's because the money he would save on the album by buying it at the Electric Fetus is absorbed in his gas expense."

The price survey also shows a rather significant disparity in record prices across the country. Even though the cost of living is considerably higher on the coasts than it is in the Midwest, record prices are considerably lower. "On both coasts there is fierce competition between record shops that keeps the prices down," reasons Warner Brothers salesman Abrams. "You just don't have that same type of competition in the Midwest."

Heilicher, whose company services retail outlets from Georgia and Texas to Minnesota, cites several reasons for the price differential. "People on the coasts still treat records as a lost thing like anti-freeze," he says. "They don't think they can make money on records. Of course, we maintain you can make money on records. Boy, the record stores are shooting prices all the time on the West Coast, but you know what happens, nobody makes any money. You can do $100 million worth of business, but you don't have to show a profit."

Heilicher says freight costs are cheaper for coast dealers since most of the record manufacturers are located on the coasts. Most albums for the Midwest are shipped to Terre Haute, Ind. then to Chicago and then to a distributor. "Each shipment costs about 4 cents an album," Heilicher says. He also points to significantly cheaper labor on the coasts as a factor.

If you are not thoroughly confused by the veritable plethora of figures thus far and are able to find satisfaction in their explanation, then you are a skeptic. But if you are a cynic like me, you're not satiated yet.

Who sits in his plush office and arbitrarily tells his dictaphone to make that a $4.98 or $5.98 or even $6.98 list album?

Well, it's not one man. It's actually the same thing that elected our current President; it's that creation of the '60s called promotion.

"One of the reasons for the rise in record costs is that the company pours so much into promotion," claims free-lance reviewer Marshall Fine, who was the University area promotion man for Columbia last academic year as part of a nationwide experimental program to increase campus sales. "Only 1 out of 10 groups who cut an album makes it," he says, "so the company has to promote the hell out of that one group and its album." Fine, who quit his job because he "didn't like the pretense of having to come on as eternally cheerful just to make a buck," says promotion apparently pays off since the Columbia promotion man for the six state area has a five figure salary and his boss in Chicago makes almost twice as much.

Fine's observation seems like understatement compared to Abrams' assessment. "The cost of the vinyl and the pressing of an album is immaterial to the determination of the price of an album," he points out. "All that really matters is what is put into the promotion or exploiting of the album. Kids don't realize these costs and that's why they don't understand why albums are priced at what they are and why concerts cost what they do."

He related the story of the Tom Jones' concert at the Met Sports Center a summer ago, albeit not especially appealing to young people. The promoter signed Jones for $75,000, he said. "$37,500 had to be paid a couple months in advance and the other $37,500 before the show." That's why the promoter had to charge as much as $12 a ticket, Abrams said. "And only 9,000 attended the show."

	John Sebastian **Four of Us** (Reprise)	Who **Who's Next** (Decca)
Twin Cities		
Chicago-Lake Records	$5.19	$5.19
Dayton's	5.39	4.99
Discount Records	4.98	4.57
Don Leary's	4.77	4.77
Electric Fetus	3.98	3.98
Musicland	5.39	5.39
Oblivion Records	4.13	4.13
Positively 4th Street	3.98	3.98
The Record Shop	4.99	4.99
Three-Za-Krowd	3.88	3.88
Wax Museum	3.99	3.99

Abrams guesses that only 1 out of about every 100 groups who sign a recording contract ever "makes it." "I remember how Columbia invested $250,000 in a group called the Electric Flag and there was no return," he said. The successful groups have to offset the investments in the groups who never sell. One example is the story the Warner Brothers folks tell about the Gratefull Dead.

Warner Brothers signed the Dead in 1966. Joe Smith, executive vice president and general manager of Warner Brothers-Reprise who discovered the Dead for the company, told **Rolling Stone** that there was no trouble with the Grateful Dead until after they did their first album. "It was not a good album and we junked it and started again." Warner Brothers had now invested between $50,000 and $60,000 in the Dead with no return.

The Dead taped another album. Again unsatisfactory. The group started on yet another album. Warner Brothers had already invested $93,000 in the Grateful Dead and did not have an album yet.

Warner Brothers soon received a $22,000 recording studio bill for the Dead. Smith huddled with the Dead's manager and said: I have got to have — 'cause that's now about $120,000 and we're not through yet — I've got to have three albums out of all these tapes. My God, the group had 20 miles of tape they had recorded live, studio, everywhere.

Smith figured if he could get three albums from the tapes, it would cost Warner Brothers $50,000 apiece but "at least I have a chance and I don't have a chance with one album to earn back $120,000." Well the Dead produced **Live Dead** and **Anthem of the Sun**, **Aoxomoxoa**.

"From the point of **Live Dead** we really took off," Smith said. "We had not lost money because **Live Dead** bailed it all out. In fact, we made money on the Dead."

For an example of what record companies will do to sell an album, let's look at what Warner Brothers is doing for the Dead's new album **Grateful Dead**. In conjunction with the release of the album, the Dead are doing a concert tour which includes a radio broadcast concert at Northrop next Tuesday night. The local advertising budget for newspaper ads and radio spots is $1,000 for the concert. Warner Brothers is spending another $1,000 so the concert can be aired without commerical interruption on KQRS radio.

One minute radio spots on Twin Cities rock stations run about $25. "That's really cheap compared to most of the other markets like Milwaukee, Chicago or St. Louis," Heilicher says. "You can't buy a spot for any less than $35 in Milwaukee and in St. Louis it's about $50."

On the national level, Warner Brothers is giving the album the royal treatment. The company has ordered 10,000 Dead T-shirts with the rose-crowned skull of their new album cover blazing chest-height in four-color splendor. About half of the T-shirts are going to make up instore display kits. The rest will be distributed to anyone who manages to grab one. Two different posters will be distributed plus myriad Grateful Dead patches and decals with the rose-topped skull.

In addition thousands of dollars will be poured into advertisements. Full page ads in the three trade magazines—**Billboard**, **Cashbox** and **Record World**—cost about $2,500. Not to mention the $3,800 for the full page ad in the current **Rolling Stone**.

Warner Brothers claims that their merchandising, advertising and promotion people in Burbank have been working overtime for the last month to come up with this campaign.

Along with these phenomenal promotional costs, another aspect that is causing record prices to zoom is packaging. "Packaging is starting to kill 'em," Heilicher says. "Boy, some of those record jackets!" He leaned back and began to tell the story of the jacket for the Rolling Stones' **Sticky Fingers**. "It is one of the most expensive jackets to come out on the market." (The jacket has a photo of a pair of jeans, allegedly on the body of Joe Dellasandro, with a real live zipper.) "The hand process of gluing the zipper. Wow! They (the record company) said we blew all our money just in negotiating the contract with the zipper manufacturer; they don't understand what it's like to press record albums. So you run out of zippers. The zipper people drove the manufacturer crazy. They couldn't deliver. The record company wanted to press 500,000 albums. But the zipper dealer never heard of 500,000 zippers. Needless to say it was an expensive album to ship because they had to put cardboard between each album."

"But promotion just eats it up," Heilicher says. "We're a distributor and we have two people and a secretary who handle promotion."

Gee, I knew my frugal father should have stayed in the zipper business. Just think 500,000 zippers. I guess it just shows you that everyone can, and just about does, make a half a buck off a record album except, of course, the record addicts.

—Jon Bream

THE FABULOUS FURRY FREAK BROTHERS

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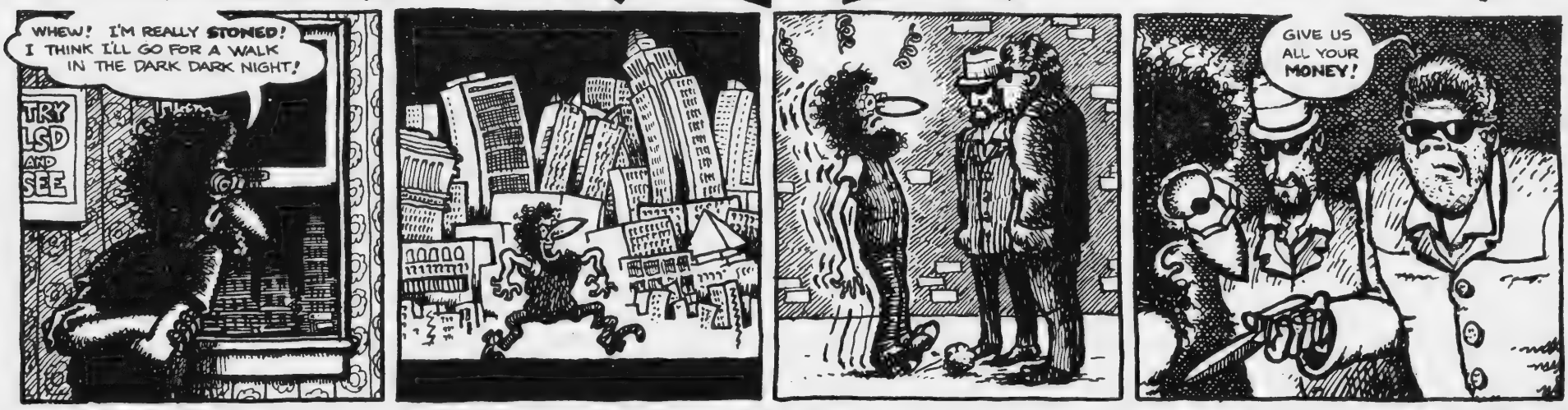
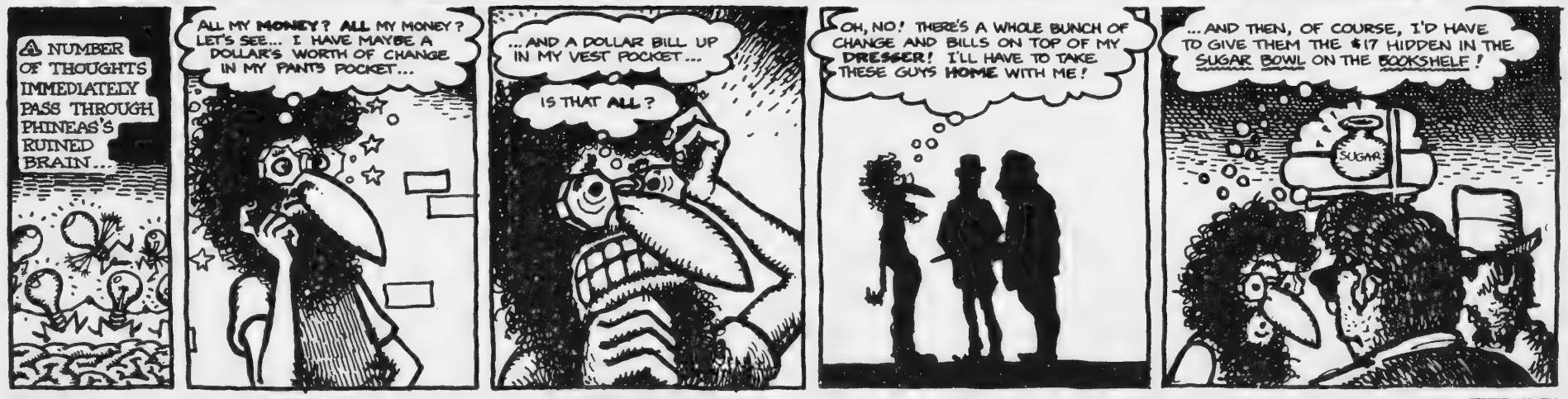



A NUMBER OF THOUGHTS IMMEDIATELY PASS THROUGH PHINEAS'S RUINED BRAIN...
ALL MY MONEY? ALL MY MONEY? LET'S SEE... I HAVE MAYBE A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF CHANGE IN MY PANTS POCKET...
...AND A DOLLAR BILL UP IN MY VEST POCKET...
IS THAT ALL?
OH, NO! THERE'S A WHOLE BUNCH OF CHANGE AND BILLS ON TOP OF MY DRESSER! I'LL HAVE TO TAKE THESE GUYS HOME WITH ME!
...AND THEN, OF COURSE, I'D HAVE TO GIVE THEM THE $17 HIDDEN IN THE SUGAR BOWL ON THE BOOKSHELF!
SUGAR

...AND MY CHECKBOOK! I'D HAVE TO WRITE THEM A CHECK FOR THE BALANCE IN MY CHECKING ACCOUNT.
BUT I'VE GOT MONEY IN MY SAVINGS ACCOUNT, TOO!
I'LL HAVE TO TAKE THEM DOWN TO THE BANK WITH ME IN ORDER TO WITHDRAW THAT.
OF COURSE, WE'D HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL MONDAY MORNING WHEN THE BANK OPENS!
IT'S JUST TOO COMPLICATED.
HEY, WE AIN'T GOT ALL DAY!
ALL YOUR MONEY!

SORRY, BUT I CAN'T DO IT!
I DON'T KNOW WHAT THIS GUY IS FUCKED UP ON, BUT I THINK WE BETTER GET AWAY FROM HERE!
HEY, DON'T YOU EVEN WANT WHAT I GOT IN MY POCKETS?
THANX TO: BUD SHRAKE NEW YORK, NY
THE END

testimony from page 6

"One inmate was singled out as a 'leader' by an officer," reads a Sept. 28 Legal Aid Society report filed as an affidavit in Buffalo, New York court, "and led naked to a table in Cellblock A and made to lie down. Guards then spat on him, a lighted cigar was placed in his penis and lighted cigarettes were put on his stomach. He was then beaten and an officer fiercely kicked him in the testicles."

Haynes, a white, red-haired prisoner said that he suffered from a terminal kidney disorder that required daily treatment. Although he was "urinating blood for six days", he did not receive any medicine until Sept. 30--two and a half weeks after the invasion. After going several days without treatment he asked one of the two prison doctors--Dr. Sternberg, for some medication.

Sternberg refused, telling him, "You're here for doing something. You're not anything to us."

Though he was taken to the prison hospital, Sept. 20, he was still not given any medication. When he asked a nurse for some, she replied, "We'll give you something to stop all your pain until you get to burn in hell."

After Cellblock D was retaken Haynes testified, "A state trooper told me to strip. I started unbuttoning my shirt and he said, 'To hell with unbuttoning. Rip the buttons off.' A watch I had on my wrist was ripped off and smashed."

After stripping, he was forced to lie on his back directly under a catwalk. State troopers on the catwalk spat on him and dropped lit cigarettes on his stomach. A prison official shouted at him, "You queer, nigger lover." One trooper kicked him in the side. When he flinched, the trooper rubbed a lit cigarette into his back.

Frank Lott, Herbert Blyden and Roger Campen are all being held in segregation with about 50 other inmates whom prison authorities have branded as "leaders" in the rebellion.

Lott related how one day, in the early hours of the morning, Assistant Prison Superintendent Carl Pfail came to his cell with about a dozen other guards and threatened to kill him. "Turn around, coon, let me see your mug," one of the guards shouted at him.

Monday night after the prison was retaken, Lott said two guards led him into the yard and "put guns to my head." One guard asked him: "What's the matter? You're not going to beg?"

Guards go from cell to cell, Lott said, "threatening the other guys that they are going to kill them. This is every night. Not just one night." He also said his legal papers, compiled over years had been destroyed.

After the retaking of the prison, Roger Campen related, prisoners were stripped and forced to "spreadeagle" against a wall while guards "spit on us and lit matches were thrown on me." He described how guards stuck guns through the bars into cells and threatened to kill him in retaliation for the guards that were supposed to have had their throats cut and were castrated.

Herbert Blyden testified that guards continually taunted him with "We're saving you for the electric chair." He has charges against him for the Tombs (Manhattan Men's House of Detention) rebellion last October.

He swore that only five minutes before he was brought into the courtroom, prison guards remarked that "Two hundred of you should have been buried."

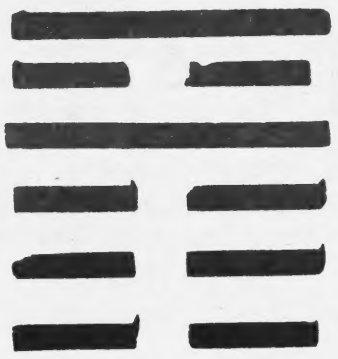
William Jackson testified in court Oct. 4, that inmates' "legal books and papers, toothbrushes, eyeglasses and hobby materials" were dumped in barrels and loaded onto a dump truck. Prison superintendent Vincent Mancusi later admitted the belongings had been thrown ina dump outside the prison.

"NO COERCIVE INVESTIGATION"

After the two days of testimony, Judge John Curtin refused to issue an injunction to stop the harassment and beating of prisoners. He said, "I have heard nothing to show coercive investigating is going on," and denied the motion to stop the states investigation until each inmate had seen a lawyer.

Occultism in the Aquarian Age

This is a column about the Occult. It is felt that there is a need for such a thing in the community. All over the world somebody is spending a lot of time and money on Astrology, Ritual Magick, Tarot, and the I Ching. So this is sort of an initial feeler to see how much interest is generated.



MAGIC: PROGRESS
OR ESCAPISM?

In America today there has been observed to be a turning of more and more minds to the Occult for answers to the questions of how to formulate a working ethical system by which the individual can shape his life without adopting a system of dogma which is limiting to his abilities and stifling to his higher sensibilities.

To this observer of the growing interest in the Occult, however, there is still a question that the growing wave has presented. What is the real cause of this renewed interest in the Occult?

On the one side we have the obvious fact that present theological systems as they stand are not suited to the thinking person of today's world. The systems were perhaps better suited to a time when there was a need for a stable theology to give men assurance that there was something positive in their world, but the time for those needs has passed. We have now entered a period where the individual must determine for himself a code of ethics and beliefs which are suitable to the changing world in which he lives.

The nature of the question which we must ask is this: does the interest in the occult which is growing in this country today signify a healthy opening of the mind into an area of self-exploration, or does the search for the truths of the past indicate that humanity is at the start of a great regression to the past?

We have seen how, in the past, civilizations have arisen which were young and vigorous and which expanded their holdings on their world. However, when these same civilizations reached the limit of their expansion, either because of geographical limitations or because of political alliances they began to show signs of internal decay and a general decadence of spirit. The populace as a whole became ridden with superstition and strange cults grew up almost overnight which existed for not other purpose than to satiate the already jaded senses of a decadent people. Within a few generations the morale of the civilization as a whole had sunk to such a point that it was easily overthrown by the next vigorous people who came along.

The situation that has just been described is very similar to the one which exists for us today. We have expanded our boundaries as much as possible at present. The only real physical frontiers left to us are those of space and the deep sea. However, due to the present rate of technological progress it may be several decades before these means of exploration became readily accessible to all.

Therefore we see that people are turning more and more within themselves. On the positive side, this may be a healthy pause for self-examination which will ultimately lead to the improvement of the social attitudes of the race as a whole. If this is the case, then the occult movement must be given top priority as a means for affecting this transformation of the higher nature inherent in man into a working and productive system which will result in the advancement of the race as a whole.

On the negative side, the growing search for the old ways may well be the start of the regression of a humanity which has exhausted its first creative surge. If this is the case, then we can well expect that things will get steadily worse for the people who are sincerely interested in progress.

And as a final note to the student of the Occult, it might be well to remember that the last (witch) was burned less than two hundred years ago and in this country. So if things are truly going downhill, it may not be long before we see the coming of a new inquisition, one which will truly signal the beginning of the end of our culture.

♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀♀

AMAZON
BOOKSTORE

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MON	3-9	
TUES, WED	3-6	or call first
SAT	11-4	

new arrivals :
* The Lady
*Zelda
I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings
*Up Against the Wall, Mother

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Euell Gibbons--- wild foods freak

Thanks to the Milwaukee Bugle American for this recent story.

by Dave Schreiner

Euell Gibbons is the type of person you wouldn't mind sitting around and listening to for a couple of hours.

That's exactly what about 150 people did last Tuesday night at the Milwaukee Public Library branch at North and Farwell. Gibbons is the author of such books as **Stalking the Wild Asparagus** and **Stalking the Wild Herbs** and others.

He takes survival trips into the wilds and literally lives off the land. He works on recipes and writes books, and when he goes out on lecture tours, he looks for wild foods near the place where he's lecturing.

His Tuesday night lecture was a pleasure to listen to. Originally it was scheduled for a room in the library. The room was soon jammed, and the outside corridors were getting that way. So, finally, after getting halfway through a movie, Euell moved everybody outside on the library patio.

It was cooler and friendlier outside.

The middle-aged author-naturalist began by telling the crowd that "the first thing people usually ask me is 'How did you get this way?'

"Well," he continued, "I can't remember a time when nature wasn't fascinating to me. I've never given up playing Indian, and the notion of wild food has been fascinating to me ever since I figured out that there were all these good things out there – and I didn't have to pay for 'em.".

"I've been a wild food freak since I was 5, when I had a wild hickory nut and cherry 'candy bar.' I've been hooked ever since."

Speaking in a soft West Virginia drawl, Gibbons told the group that he didn't spend "that much time learning about wild foods. The big part of my research has gone into how to cook the food into a way I would like."

Gibbons confided that his story wasn't all that dramatic. "Occasionally, reporters want me to tell them the **real** story of how I got involved with wild foods. I like reporters – after all, they give me all this publicity. So I tell 'em that during the depression I was so hungry and so down and out that I decided to play on the sympathies of a housewife. I figured she'd give me some 'real food' if I started to eat the weeds on her front lawn. So I did. The lady was so shocked she told me to come around to the back door. When I got there, she told me to help myself to the stuff back there, because the weeds were much better back there.

"That's the story I tell 'em," Gibbons said, "because I've always been interested in wild foods, and that isn't very dramatic, is it?"

He said he was frequently asked how he can advise people to eat wild food, "when you can't tell if it's poisonous or not?"

"I tell them that I pick my foods the same way they do. I simply don't eat poisonous things. When you go to a supermarket or a restaurant, you don't question the tomatoes or the watercress. You have no doubt as to their edibility. This knowledge is easily extended.

"You know, I don't just run through the woods and graze. It takes me approximately one minute to learn a new plant. You learn to recognize a plant – you don't piece out each individual. The Indians had the idea that you become acquainted with a plant. You meditate over it for about ten minutes, and when you look up, you will see that many more have grown up in the time you were meditating. And it works! Sort of like getting your eyes adjusted to a dark room.

"You can forget the technicalities when you're dealing with plants. It is not as dangerous as it sometimes looks. Nature ain't out to get you. The plant didn't have you in mind when it became poisonous. Naturally, do not use a plant for food if you don't know what it is. But it isn't that tough to learn."

Gibbons said that one of the most common questions he's asked is "what good is it?"

"There is some nutritional interest involved, but it isn't that great. There's also a gourmet interest – I get a kick out of picking and preparing foods that the richest man in town can't buy.

"There's also some economy involved, though not much. I can spend an entire day and five dollars worth of gas gathering maybe two dollars worth of food.

"Another reason is recreational. I just have a lot of fun doing this sort of thing. It's also a good educational tool, finding your own food in the wild.

"But the greatest value is the changing attitude toward nature. The chief pollution nowadays isn't in the air or water, but in man's mind. The American and western civilization's attitudes toward nature must change. The fallacy of the statement 'the survival of the fittest' must be challenged. Traditionally, that phrase has meant the survival of the most rapacious and the most violent. That just isn't true. That theory – as it's interpreted today, at least – ignores the areas of cooperation throughout nature. Cooperation and symbiosis is the whole thrust of nature, not strict competition. Remember, the perfect parasite will kill its host and eventually die itself. It is the most violent members of nature that become extinct. That is why I worry about man and his ideas about the 'survival of the fittest.'

"Wild food has an almost sacramental meaning to it. When I gather wild food, I am helping nature and it is helping me. This is why I commune with nature.

"That is why I don't agree with some people who feel that nature should be viewed from a distance and be left alone. A communion with nature helps nature. All the wild food you gather won't make it scarce. A bulldozer destroys more wild food in one sweep than man does in his foraging. No species can be allowed to erupt without dire consequences to it and possibly to other species. That is also why I worry about man."

Gibbons also departed from a "hard-line" nature outlook when he said that he couldn't agree with some organic advocates that "all chemicals were bad."

"That's silly. Nature is just one big chemical What do you think happens when you eat something? Of course, chemicals can be abused, but sometimes their use is important."

As two examples, Gibbons cited DDT and the chemical used to kill the lamprey eel in the Great Lakes.

"DDT has just about wiped out malaria not only in this country but in the world. It was, at one time, a good chemical. It is no longer, of course, because all it's doing is building stronger bugs and weaker plants. But, at one time, it was very useful and needed. It has outlived its usefulness, and is now causing some problems, and should be banned.

"The chemical used to kill off the lampreys won't be broken down for another 35 years. A lot of questions could be raised about it being harmful to something for generations to come. However, the growth of the lamprey was killing everything in the lakes. Something had to be done. So the chemical took care of a very real immediate problem that had to be solved. In that case, I endorse its use."

Gibbons wound up his talk by telling the assemblage that "from what I've seen, Milwaukee is a very nice place. I'm sure you longtime residents can tell me Milwaukee's problems, but I prefer to take Milwaukee just as I've seen it. Just like nature."

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CALENDAR OF PUBLICK EVENTS

FRIDAY 22

"FOOTLIGHT PARADE" (Busby Berkely) & "CAPTAIN MARVEL, Chpt. 4", Piper Film, 8, 10pm & midnight, $1

JERICHO HARP - folk duo, featuring Jim Thomas of St. Cloud, Extemp, 9pm, 75¢ .

BELLEVILLE BAND, Riverside Cafe, 9p m, $1

"THE MURDER OF FRED HAMILTON" the story of his last year and his murder; U Film society, 3:15 at the Museum of Natural History; 7:30 & 9:30, Mayo Auditorium, $1–$1.25

"SIGMUND FREUD'S AMERICAN DREAM MACHINE.... AND OTHER ABBERATIONS" improvisational satirical revue, by Brave New Workshop - Henn., 8 & 10pm, $2.75

"GULLIVER'S TRAVELS", animated feature film, Acme Film Society, 8, 10pm, & midnight; $1

WILLIE MURPHY & the BUMBLEBEES at the 'Whole', Coffman, 8:30, $1.50

"SONS of the DESERT" (1934), Laurel & Hardy comedy, Xanadu, 8 & 10pm, $1

"FUNDAMENTALS of ELECTRONIC MUSIC" - lecture, demonstration by Robt Moog, Scott Hall, 9–11am, FREE

ERICK FRIEDMAN - violinist, with the Minn. Orchestra, Northrop, 8:30, $7–3.25

"SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY", play for adults, by Childrens Theatre, Inst. of Art, 2pm, $1.50

"CITIZEN KANE" Orson Welles film, Bijou, 8 & 10:30pm, $1

"MARS ATTACKS the WORLD" (Flash Gordon), Flem Film Society, 8, 10pm, & midnight, $1

"WILD ANGELS" Peter Fonda motorcycle flick, Bell Museum, 7 & 9pm.

COMIC OPERAS, 3 one-act operas by Puccini, Barber, & Benjamin James, Theatre of Involvement, 8pm, donation.

"QUEEN CHRISTINA" (Greta Garbo), & "THE LETTER" (Bette Davis), Olin Aud, Macalaster College, 7:30 & 9:20

EARTH KITCHEN, in Newman Center (17th & University SE) prepares a meal of natural & mostly organic awareness promoting food to feed the body, soul and spirit of the people. Open 6pm–9pm every Friday night.

SATURDAY 23

"FOOTLIGHT PARADE", see Friday.

PAPA JOHN KOLSTAD of the Sorry Muthas, Extempore, 9pm, 75¢

POETRY READINGS - sponsored by the North Stone Review, Extemp, 8pm, 75¢

PAUL BERGET, Riverside, 9pm, $1

"THE MURDER of FRED HAMPTON" – U Film Society, Mayo Aud, 7:30 & 9:30

"GULLIVER'S TRAVELS", see Friday.

"TRIUMPH of the WILL" (Leni Riefenstahl) propaganda film commissioned by Hitler – the 1934 Nazi Party Rally, & "TO BE OR NOT TO BE" (1942), Jack Benny & Carole Lombard - satire on the Gestapo; Xanadu Film, 8pm, $1

"GO THIRTIES--ANYTHING GOES" Mpls Soc of Fine Arts Membership Ball, Institute of Art, 7pm, $25.00.

"PETER & the WOLF" & "THE UGLY DUCKLING" 2 shows for younger children, Childrens Theater, Institute of Art, 2pm, $1.50

"CITIZEN KANE", see Friday.

COMIC OPERAS, see Friday.

"SIGMUND FREUD.....AND OTHER ABBERRATIONS", 8, 10, 12, see Fri.

SUNDAY 24

OPUS MUSICALE - Warren Parks, & others, NEW WORKS, Guild of Performing Arts, 8pm.

"FOOTLIGHT PARADE", 7:30 & 9:30pm, see Friday.

PRODIGY, Extempore, 9pm, 75¢

SEAN BLACKBURN, folk music, New Riverside Cafe, 9pm, 75¢

"THE MURDER of FRED HAMPTON" see Saturday.

"GULLIVER'S TRAVELS" 8pm, see Fri.

CREE with BRIAN PETERSON at One Groveland, 8pm, $1

FIRST MOOG QUARTET with Gershon Kingsley, music from Bach to Bartok – Northrop, 3pm, $5–$2.50

"ONE LITTLE INDIAN", "THE LEGEND of the RAVEN", & "PADDLE to the SEA" – childrens films about the Amer. Indian - Walker Audit. 2:30, $1, children under 15 FREE

"ROBIN HOOD" see yesterday.

"CITIZEN KANE" 8pm, see Friday.

COMIC OPERAS, see Friday.

"SIGMUND FREUD..." 8pm, see Friday.

MONDAY 25

Smash the State!

TUESDAY 26

OPEN STAGE, Riverside Cafe, 9pm, 25¢

"25 WORDS OR LESS", a theater company, at the 'Whole', 8pm, 25¢

"UBU ROI" by Alfred Jarry, University Theater, Shevlin Hall, 8pm, $1.75

"LOLA MONTES" (1955) film directed by Max Ophuls, with Martine Carol, P. Ustinov, Oskar Werner, Walker Audit., 8pm, $1.50

"NOBODY'S OLD FAVORITES" Wm Albright, Sydney Hodkinson – ragtime piano & contemporary organ, Bethlehem Lutheran Church, 8pm, $2

"SIGMUND FREUD....", 8pm, see Friday.

WEDNESDAY 27

DAVE HANEY - ragtime & folk music, Extempore Coffeehouse, 9pm, 50¢

GALEN MCKIBBEN of the Vanguard Associates, discusses "Self-fulfilling Prophecies" at the Extemp, 8:30

CHARLIE TIROUSEK - folk music, New Riverside, 9pm, 50¢

SNEAK PREVIEW of a new American film, U Film Soc, Mus of Nat'l Hist, 7:30

GEORGE REDPATH, 'Whole', 7:30, $1

FRULA - Yugoslavian group doing festive dances & songs from their country Northrop Auditorium, 8pm

"UBU ROI", see Tuesday.

"SIGMUND FREUD... And Other Abberrations", see Friday, 8pm.

THURSDAY 28

JEFFERSON CAHILL. folk music, at the Extempore, 9pm, 50¢

ROCKY & JIMMY - Riverside Cafe, 9pm, 50¢

GEORGE REDPATH - see Wednesday.

"AN HOUR WITH JOAN BAEZ", Northrop, 7:30 & 9:45, $2

ALICIA de LARROCHA & the Minn. Orchestra, O'Shaugnassey Auditorium, St. Catherines College, 8pm, $3.25–$7

"UBU ROI" see Tuesday.

"PHANTOM OF THE OPERA" (1925) Lon Chaney horror film, Bijou, 8pm, $1

COMIC OPERAS, see Friday.

"SIGMUND FREUD..." 8pm, see Friday.

FRIDAY 29

POP WAGNER - folk & blues, Extemp, 9pm, 75¢

DEAN CARR, folk, New Riverside, 9pm, $1

"DEAD OF NIGHT" - horror show, Acme, 8, 10pm, & midnight, $1

CHRIS KEARNEY at the Whole, 8:30, $1

"COMEDY SHORTS", – Laurel & Hardy, W.C. Fields, 3 Stooges, Chaplin - plus Chpt. 6 of "SPY SMASHERS" - Xanadu, 8 & 10pm, $1

ALICIA de LARROCHA, pianist, with the Mn. Orchestra, Northrop, 8:30, $3–$7.

"UBU ROI", see Tuesday.

"SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY", see Fri.

"PHANTOM of the OPERA", 8 & 10pm, see yesterday.

"PIG in a BLANKET" opening of A & T Theater Co.'s new show, at the Chateau, 8pm.

COMIC OPERAS, see last Friday.

JOHNNY CASH, the CARTER FAMILY, CARL PERKINS, & the TENESSEE THREE – Met Center 8:30pm, $7.50–$4.50.

"SIGMUND FREUD...", 8pm, see Friday.

addresses

EXTEMP COFFEEHOUSE 325 Cedar Av.
RIVERSIDE CAFE Cedar & Riverside
ONE GROVELAND 19th & Nicollet
GUILD of PERFORMING ARTS 504 Cedar
BRAVE NEW WORKSHOP 2605 Hennepin So.
FLEM-FILM SOC. 1661 Grand Av., St. Paul
XANADU FILM 1425 University Av. S.E.
PIPER FILM CLUB 3404 Lyndale Ave.
BIJOU FILM 2829 Hennepin Ave. S.
ACME FILM 7½ E. 26th St.
THEATRE in the ROUND 245 Cedar Ave.
THEATRE of INVOLVEMENT 331 17th Av SE
WALKER ART CENTER Vineland Place
INSTITUTE of ART 201 E. 24th St.
THE CHATEAU 425 13th Ave. S.E.

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Use it wisely.

BULL BOARD

NEEDED: 35MM CAMERA that takes good pix. For photographing people, places, and events for HUNDRED FLOWERS. If you used to be into photography or have an extra camera I would dig putting it to use. WARREN 333-8406

BEATLE RECORDS WANTED: I would like to buy some Beatle bootleg albums and older albums such as: *Live on Stage with Frank Ifield, Jolly What, This is Where it Started, The Beatles & Other English Sounds*, The one on MGM Records called *The beatles*, and *Deluxe 3 Pack*. I would also like any of the Paul McCartney albums not released in the U.S. Call 829 6976 or write to John Thomas, 708 So. 9th Brainerd, Minn. 56401

NEEDED – Volunteers: Kitchen, Kustodial, painting, Doormen, etc., etc... N Nights, 8–12 or any portion. Soon days too. Apply yesterday, today, but please don't put it off 'til tommorrow.
Coffeehouse Extempore
325 Cedar Ave. S. West Bank,
U.S.A. 332 1023, Ron or Gary or Jerry.

EXTEMPORE DRAMA CLASS moved from Mondays 7:30pm to Thursdays 8:00pm to accomodate more people.... There is still room for a Few more people...*Extempore*.

THE "POETRY CLASS" has begun S Sundays 8:30pm upstairs at the Extempore. See Kitten or Craig or Ron.

NEED RIDE to S.F. Oct. 23–30th. Jean, 825 9120.

EARTH KITCHEN needs volunteer workers to help cook early Friday afternoon & also help serve Friday evenings from 6–9pm. Free meals & leftovers, too. If interested, come to the Earth Kitchen (in Newman Center) 2:00pm Friday afternoon.

ARTHUR is looking for a ride to or in the direction of N.Y.C. Can rub your back, maybe buy a little gas. 338 7254.

USED GIBSON SG Standard with hard shell plush lined case: $60. Call David 338 2169.

GUITAR AMP. REPAIR – very reasonable, free estimates. Guaranteed. Special group service available. Call 729 3396. LeRoy Brown.

RAY W. DEEF – Call Sherry 521 5266.

'64 VW BUS – New $800 engine. 788 2298.

GARAGE SALE: To raise money for Prospect Park Pre-school. 164 Arthur SE Prospect Park. Saturday, October 30, 10am–5pm. Avon lady will be there.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Susan Thomas, please contact 529 7553.

NEED A RIDE to Virginia – and back if possible. Leaving Oct. 23, returning the 30th. Will help pay expenses. 647 6429, Mary Chassee.

YELLOW EBENEZER ONIONS: Winter keepers: organically grown. At North Country Co-op and Tao Food Store. Already in 100 lb. bags. Buy winter onions now. Keep in cool dark place 40–45 degrees. 100 lbs. shouls last 2 people all winter.

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